

The Herald of Freedom.

CHAS. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1859.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the People's Rights be maintained, and the People's Will be made known. Placed before the People, to be read and to be heard. No Power shall be able to suppress it.

To Subscribers.

(1) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office is nearly over, we convey the intelligence by a card at the end of their names, like the one at the commencement of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

(2) Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing. It desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

SALMON P. CHASE,

Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

Of Massachusetts.

Subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

Our Candidates.

We place at the head of our editorial columns this week, the names of **SALMON P. CHASE**, of Ohio, as our first choice for President in 1860. Believing him to be the man of all men to be the standard-bearer of the party of freedom, and conscious that our people are taking positions in favor of his preferences, we have concluded to take our stand, and to send **MR. CHASE** to be the best, most reliable and strongest man in the nation as the Republican candidate, yet we do not feel disposed to be captious, but shall sustain the nominee of the Republican party, whoever he may be, provided, always, we believe him "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."

MR. CHASE has been identified with the cause of freedom from his first introduction into public life. At no time has his position been equivocal, but always in the right, without regard to the effect upon himself personally. He was an anti-slavery man when the reward of such a position was rotten eggs and brick bats. We cannot but contrast him with some other prominent men we have in mind, who took their position on the side of freedom with the greatest reluctance, and not until it was plainly indicated that the *vox populi* was leading in that direction.

Messrs. Hale and Chase, who were in the Senate of the United States, elected by Free Soil influence, and left off from every committee, because, as alleged, "they were outside of any healthy political organization," will live to show their political opponents that they can dictate terms as well as others, and when clothed with authority we feel confident neither of them will become intolerant and proscriptive because they chance to be connected with a different party from others.

MR. BANKS, for the Vice Presidency, is the man of all men for the post. Looking over the whole nation we cannot call to mind a single individual who would make a better presiding officer in the Senate chamber, or in the contingency of the death of Mr. Chase, succeed him in the executive affairs of the nation.

Three cheers then, reader, for our ticket; first, the man who, while Kansas was overrun by Border Ruffian hordes, did not hesitate, as Governor of Ohio, to set his seal of condemnation on their acts, and pledge the people that if other States were permitted to interfere with violence in our affairs he was ready to lend his influence in interposing obstacles which would save the people of Kansas from destruction. And for Mr. Banks, who was the popular and presiding officer in the House of Representatives during that stormy session of Congress.

Liberal Proposition.

Many of our readers have signified a desire for more literary matter, and greater attention to Eastern news. We have just succeeded in making a very favorable arrangement with the publishers of the **UNITED STATES JOURNAL**, a monthly publication, containing thirty-two pages in each number, suited for binding, by which we can give it as a premium to every one of our present subscribers who will send us two dollars for a renewal of their subscriptions, or for any new subscriber they may forward us one dollar, including at the same time two dollars. This will ensure the **HERALD OF FREEDOM** one whole year from the time of subscribing, which will certainly call the reader's attention, and the U. S. Journal, the subscription price of which is fifty cents a year.

The long winter nights are now setting in; the political elements are subsiding into a calm; and we are determined to make a newspaper which shall be second to none in Kansas. We can and will do it, and only ask for a goodly number of paying subscribers to meet expenses. Send in your names and money, and try us—*if*.

☞ The Democratic District Convention for the counties of Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson, for the nomination of two Senators and eight Representatives, will meet at Kaw City, Jefferson county, on the 29th of October.

☞ Our friend, **HON. YOUNG**, Esq., editor of the **Flora County (Pa.) Advertiser**, was married on the 22d of Sept., to **Mrs. L. A. BORTWORTH**, Condover, Pa.

The Republican Nominations.

Last week we briefly adverted to the Republican State Convention, at Topeka, on the Wednesday previous. We expressed ourselves gratified with the ticket, but took occasion to regret the nomination of **MR. M. P. CONWAY** for Representative in Congress. That we may not be misunderstood in this matter we wish to add, that had we been a delegate to that convention, and the issue had been between **M. P. Conway** and **O. E. Leonard**, as was the case, our vote and influence should have been cast for Mr. Conway, not that we love the man, but would have preferred him to his opponent. Mr. Conway has his faults, and they are large ones, yet he has very many redeeming traits of character, for which we honor him. He came to Kansas as early as 1854, and from that time to this has been laboring, as he intended, to advance the cause of freedom. Very frequently his line of policy and ours have differed, nevertheless we are willing to award him honors of intention. We cannot compliment him for the means employed to bring about his nomination, yet we suppose they were about the same as any other desperate man, bent upon a nomination, would resort to. We are glad to say that, personally, he is not "intemperate, drunken," on the contrary, nothing is urged against him in this direction, save the furnishing of intoxicating drinks with which to secure votes. Believing that the genuine anti-slavery men of Kansas will not be disgraced by sending him to Congress, we shall give him our support in the election under the Wyandott Constitution.

Of the balance of the ticket we need not speak. **DR. ROBINSON** has an abundance of executive ability, and will make a popular Governor. **DR. ROOT**, for Lieutenant Governor, is certainly an unobjectionable nomination to all parties. In short, we are only disappointed to see the Republicans of Kansas nominating so good a ticket. It shows that the Jim Lane school of politicians are not to be tolerated under the State government. We feel like clapping hands and rejoicing over the result. But one thing more remains for the party to do to redeem itself, and that is to send **SAMUEL C. POMEROY** and **FREDERICK P. STANTON** to the United States Senate. If this could be accomplished, the Republicans of the nation would not have cause to weep when the State Constitution of Kansas is sent into Congress; but if Lane and Vaughan, or H. P. Johnson, are to disgrace us in that body, then it would be time to drop great big tears of heartfelt sorrow.

We take pleasure, then, in saying to our readers, that we shall give the Topeka nominations our hearty, undivided support; and we do so because we believe the best interests of Kansas and of freedom will be subserved by their election, not because they are Republicans simply, but because they are reliable anti-slavery men, who are competent of discharging the duties of the several offices to which they have been nominated, if elected, as they will be.

Good Time to Subscribe.

We have ready for publication a tale laid in Kansas, and dating from the first settlement of the Territory, replete with interest, and detailing the most important events of our history in legendary style, of which we shall commence the publication by the first of January next. We had purposed commencing it the first of October, but several considerations, unimportant to the reader, have prevented us from doing so. We pledge our readers that it will be fully satisfactory to every Free State man, and no complaints will be made that it lacks a want of plot, arrangement, or any other element which makes an interesting and readable story. The old settlers will readily recognize many of the leading characters. Politics will soon be through with, and then will be time to commence developing the literary resources of the country. Those in want of a good newspaper, reliable upon the great issues of the day, and not afraid to tell the truth, militate against what party it will, are invited to subscribe for the **HERALD OF FREEDOM**. It is the oldest Free State newspaper in Kansas; it is the only one which survived the troubles of 1856, and retained its name and principles unchanged. Thoroughly anti-slavery, and Republican in all its sympathies, it will ever be found with the true men of the country battling for the right.

While its sympathies are with the Republican party, it claims to be independent. Its desire to advance the interests of any party is bounded by the ability of that party to advance the principles of universal freedom. So soon as a party fails to labor for the extension of freedom, and descends to a mere contest for the spoils, so soon will the **HERALD OF FREEDOM** desert it.

Counterfeit Coins.

There is a large quantity of counterfeit coin now in circulation in this vicinity. Our attention has been particularly called to what purports to be half dollar pieces, and gold dollars—large size. The half dollar is very well executed, of lead, or other soft metal, and is galvanized. It can be detected by the touch, feeling greasy between the fingers, and will bend easily.

The dollar has a brassy appearance, the engraving is poor, and the crown on the medalion head is somewhat different from the genuine. The letters are not sharp, but look as if cast in moulds, instead of being pressed. They weigh but fourteen grains, whereas the genuine weighs twenty-four grains. Those who have seen beat date in 1858, and are a trifle thicker than the genuine. Look out for them.

An Independent Candidate.

CHAS. L. EDWARDS, our present efficient and able County Superintendent of Public Instruction, is an independent candidate for that office. Defeated as he was by partisan trickery, and in obedience to the will of the Lane clique, it remains for the people of Douglas county to show their approval of his past labors, of his work as a man, by triumphantly re-electing him.

J. M. S. Williams.

We learn that **J. M. S. WILLIAMS**, Esq., of Boston, one of the Directors of N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, is now making a tour of Kansas. It is stated that he was in attendance at the Republican State Convention at Topeka the other day, and was called on for a speech, to which he responded. In the course of his remarks he stepped aside from the discussion of the great principles, which it would be supposed a man of his position would have defended with eloquence, and remarked that he had contributed of his means to aid **G. W. Brown**, of the **Herald of Freedom**, in establishing his paper; that that paper had proved false to his position, and he greatly regretted that he had done anything in its support.

The **HERALD OF FREEDOM** was established by us, to aid in making Kansas a Free State. To that end our labors have been directed, and, without regard to what **J. M. S. Williams** may think in the premises, there are thousands of just as honest, patriotic and intelligent men as he is, who are conscientious in the belief that, under Providence, it has contributed a greater amount of influence towards bringing about that result, than any other single instrumentality which has been employed in that direction.

The **HERALD OF FREEDOM** was not established here to build up or tear down parties outside of Kansas. In our first number we declared emphatically that "Kansas is our field of labor; that here we shall confine our efforts, and do what we can on Kansas soil towards making it a Free State." In so many words we stated that we should not go out of Kansas to attempt to control the politics of other States. We have kept that promise, and tried to mind our own business. We have not meddled with the politics of Massachusetts, or Missouri; but have felt that the people of those States would look after their own affairs without our aid. We had no voice in national politics, and believed it incompatible with our position as a citizen of a Territory, to attempt to control the character of national parties. Kansas politics were local, and could only be understood correctly by parties standing on Kansas soil, and fully acquainted with Kansas politicians.

Mr. Williams, from his counting-house in Boston, has looked out upon Kansas. He has seen it from a distance, and as a politician. He is probably a good man in his own estimation, and desires to be so in the estimation of others. He thinks he would do no wrong, and scorns a mean thing, yet he comes to Kansas and attempts to meddle in our politics. Not that only, but he proceeds to anatomize one who sees things from a different standpoint from himself; who is none the less honest; none the less devoted to freedom; who has sacrificed time, and health, and money, and the best years of his life in a struggle with the slave power, and with intriguing politicians who have "stolen the liver of heaven to serve the devil," to make Kansas free. **J. M. S. Williams** stands up before an enlightened convention in Kansas, boasts of his charities, which he has failed to give, and then complains that notwithstanding he had been liberal in the use of his gold, the recipient still dared to be a man, and think for himself, and to act as his own best judgment dictated.

Of all the men in the world, Mr. Williams should have been the last to have stepped forward at such a time, and have made such remarks as he did at Topeka. Better looked after his counting-room, or on change enquiring the price of stocks; anything, than enacting the farce he did on the stump here in Kansas, abusing men not a particle his inferior in any thing which goes to make up the **TACIT MAN**.

Jewelry Store.

A person passing through Lawrence at this time and examining the heavy stocks of goods displayed on counters, shelves and show-cases by our merchants, forgot for a time that he is in the West, and on the borders of civilization. Passing the Jewelry Store of **E. L. FRAZER** the other day, in the Eldridge Block, we found him in full possession of a complete stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, fancy goods, Yankee notions, musical instruments, &c. He has a large stock, and we believe is the only dealer in Kansas in American watches, manufactured at Boston, and also at Waltham, Mass.—These watches are all made in precisely the same style, so that one piece will fit every watch manufactured by the company. They are perfect time pieces, and commend themselves to any person examining them. He has also counting-room, regulator, marble dial and common clocks, of every variety of pattern and cost; pens, pen holders, gold chains, bracelets, rings, breast pins, silver forks and spoons, silverware, pocket books, reticules, ladies' work baskets, teeth, hair and nail brushes, spectacles set in gold, silver and plated; bells, revolvers, pocket pistols, powder flasks, percussion caps of all kinds, pocket and bowie knives, pocket combs, pipes, pocket compasses, playing cards, chess, dice, dominoes, thimblers, &c. &c.

But it is unnecessary to particularize where there is so large a stock.

We would particularly invite attention to **MR. FRAZER'S** repairing department. Probably he does a greater amount of work than any other establishment in Kansas, and whatever he does, he does well. As in the past, he will be liberally patronized.

A branch department of this extensive establishment has been opened at Emporia, to which the reader's attention is directed.

☞ Persons wishing copies of the **HERALD OF FREEDOM**, to circulate in the southern counties of the Territory, can be supplied with them at very low rates at wholesale, by calling at the office of publication, or on **MR. SOLOMON**, at the Commercial Emporium of Lawrence.

☞ The assessment rolls of Quindaro township, Wyandott county, do not contain a single dollar of personal property. Where are the taxes to come from?

A Word for Lawrence, and Lawrence Merchants.

It does one's soul good to see the present business prosperity of Lawrence, notwithstanding the unusual hard times for money. Go from one end of town to the other, and we find the stores literally massed of groceries and merchandise. The streets are almost constantly crowded with teams loading for the interior, else unloading heavy packages for the merchants. Where all have such heavy stocks, it seems almost invidious to particularize; yet the attempt to crush out one of our heaviest and most successful dealers, by unfair means, prompts us to do him full justice if we have the ability. Never was there a more determined effort to use up a man, and render his business valueless, than that of a miserable pettyfogger, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, in the case of **MR. SOLOMON**. It is said that he first attempted to levy black mail from Mr. S. Failing in this, he sought it from other parties. We are proud to know that he received no encouragement from the business men of Lawrence; on the contrary, his action was very generally repudiated.

But without a desire to go into details, or even a disposition to criminate any one, **MR. SOLOMON** is now opening in Lawrence the heaviest stock of goods ever brought to the place. It is not simply a good stock, but it is more. It is complete in every department of the mercantile business, extending through staple and fancy dry goods, groceries, hardware, wooden-ware, crockery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, ready made clothing, piece goods, confectionaries, &c. To enumerate the numberless items would be to tire the reader with details. The amount of stock on hand is variously reported as costing from \$35,000 to \$72,000. Be the amount what it may, the goods are in Lawrence, and whoever calls upon Mr. SOLOMON, or his gentlemanly clerks, in Miller's brick building, west side of Massachusetts street, can see them for themselves, at least as far as opened. A trip through the basement and his warehouse is necessary, however, to get a good idea of his stock.

It is said **SOLOMON** has bought the goods with the idea of breaking, and will sell below cost, put the money in his pocket, and leave the country. That is a matter that does not concern the public, but the gentlemen of whom he has bought his goods. If he sells below cost, and the people are in want of the goods, and buy them, the purchaser is so far benefited, and every time the story is repeated, it is a powerful argument why the public should buy of him. We have priced his goods, and we do know that they are marked low enough in all conscience. If he sells at the marked figures, which of course he will, the public will soon be satisfied he is selling cheap enough to suit the present hard times.

Lawrence, from its central position in the Territory, is entitled to the trade, wholesale and retail, of the interior. It has been the fault of our merchants only, in the past, if they have not secured that trade. It will be their fault no longer. The stock of **MR. SOLOMON** alone should prompt every man to visit Lawrence, and look through his various departments, before going elsewhere. But he is not by any means the only dealer. There are a large number of them, and our advertising columns will show who best deserve the public patronage.

We have here two first class hardware stores, one only of which advertises in the **HERALD OF FREEDOM**, the other, of course, not wanting the patronage of the readers of our paper; two first class drug stores; without superior west of St. Louis; several first class groceries and provision establishments, none of which wish to sell to our patrons, were we to judge from their neglect to advertise; one first rate dry goods store; several boot and shoe establishments; two clothing establishments, which would do honor to St. Louis, both of which tell the public of the fact through our paper, and who, as a consequence, are liberally patronized by all parties; a stationery and paper warehouse; numerous general outfitting establishments; two furniture stores; two jewelry stores; a book and news depot; an iron foundry, machine shop, and steam engine manufactory; cabinet manufactory; gun shop; carriage manufactory; two harness and saddle shops; and, in short, here every department of business is carried on more fully than at any other place in the Territory. Here, then, it is the interest of the trader, the artisan, the manufacturer, to locate, and those in want of all the numberless articles made or sold here, should come and buy them. And when in Lawrence, we pray all of them to call on **MR. SOLOMON**, look through the various departments of his establishment, and if they find he has good goods, is selling them cheap, whether he makes any profit or not, buy of him. If they can't find what they want at **SOLOMON'S**, they can find it somewhere else in town, so, to close our article, be sure to come to Lawrence to buy what you want, or sell what you have to dispose of, and thus aid in building up a great city at home, with a home market for all your surplus produce; and if any profits are made on goods, let it be left here, where it will enter into the general wealth of the country, be subject to taxation, and thus relieve yourselves so far from the ruinous taxes which unwise, partisan legislation is imposing on the country.

☞ Our edition this week numbers between three and four thousand, and is circulated mostly in southern and southwestern Kansas. If our readers consider their true interests they will read the new advertisements carefully, and when they come to Lawrence, will patronize those most liberally who patronize the printer most.

☞ The Presbyterian congregation will occupy Miller's Hall every Sunday morning at half past 10 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. Lectures on Biblical History every Sunday at 7 P. M. The next lecture in the course will be on "Joshua and the conquest of Canaan." The public are invited to attend.

☞ Gold continues to arrive in large quantities at Leavenworth from the gold region. Forty-one thousand dollars worth is reported to have arrived by Express, and in the hands of passengers, a few days ago. Whatever the effect may be upon individuals, there is no doubt but gold is being found in great abundance in the gold region of Western Kansas. But a few years will be required to develop the fact that the California mines are no more productive than are those of the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The Lawrence Musical Association, recently re-organized, meets every Tuesday evening at Ford's Hall, Samuel Kimball, chorister.

Titles to Real Estate in Lawrence.

The property of Lawrence has been greatly retarded since its first settlement because of its defective land titles.

In the summer of 1854, it was claimed that the town site was selected for farm claims, and as such was occupied from an early period in the season. Then came the thirty New Englanders who selected it, the last of July or first of August, for a town site. A conflict soon arose between the claimants and town company, which was not ended until the spring of 1855, when a settlement was effected between the parties. No sooner, however, was the outside element quieted, than a new element sprung up inside, and that has been active down to the present.

When the settlement was effected, in 1855, with the town company and claimants, the latter, who became interested with the former in the town property, agreed to perfect the titles, and this they attempted to do by buying a Wyandott plat, and locating it upon the town. Before doing this, property holders very generally made out deeds of release for such property as they had in the town, and then took titles back from the trustees. Some few did not execute deeds of release, and these are the ones who have made what trouble has followed, though they have repeatedly shown their acquiescence in the title by trafficking in real estate, the titles to which came from the trustees of the town association.

If the surveys had been completed when the plat was laid upon the town, so its boundaries would have been known, there would have been no difficulty but what could have been easily overcome. Not so, however, and hence the embarrassment. When the surveys were effected, the legal subdivisions were found to be very different from those made by the city surveyor. Numerous plans were devised to save the original boundaries, but it was impossible.

Various decisions have been made at the land office, at one time and another, which have seriously affected us, the most important of which, probably, was the one declaring that the boundaries of an Indian plat must conform to government surveys.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently made a decision in regard to the plat laid upon the town site of Lawrence, by which he has allowed it to be located as follows:

In T. 12, R. 19, E. 6th prin. meridian—the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, 40. In T. 12, R. 20, E.—lot No. 2, in S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional sec. 30, 37, 50; lot No. 3 in S. W. and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ frac. sec. 30, 26, 30; N. W. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, 150, 99; lot No. 1 in N. E. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, 59, 85; lot No. 2 in N. E. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, 37, 50; S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. fractional quarter of sec. 31, 40; N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. quarter of sec. 31, 80; S. W. frac. quarter of sec. 31, 152, 97. Total, 624.66 acres.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the boundaries to trace them on the city plat. We understand, however, that it throws out all the lands west of Louisiana street, save about 40 acres in the northwest part of the town. South, the lines are extended beyond the original limits, and East, along the river, it takes in the whole of John L. Speer's claim, while a large portion of the town in the south-east corner is left outside of the plat. Should the Secretary of the Interior confirm this decision, then the titles are perfected to a greater part of the improved portion of the town. The balance of the town site will in that case be entered by the city incorporation for the benefit of claimants; so take the case in any shape we please, our titles can hardly be considered any longer in dispute, and Lawrence is in a condition which will enable her, hereafter, to hold out the greatest inducements of any town in Kansas for capitalists to settle among us.

New Hotel.

On passing through Shawnee the other day, we were greatly pleased to observe that a new structure is in the process of erection on the ruins of the late Shawnee House, which our readers will recollect was burned about three months ago. The main part of the new building is 38 feet by 60, two stories in height. To this is added an L 16 feet by 42, one and a half stories high. The frame is complete, and most of the L part is ready for the masons. The balance of the building will be finished in a few weeks. Mr. HOLMES, the former gentlemanly proprietor of the Shawnee House, is putting up the new hotel, and expects to occupy it as soon as ready. Those who have patronized him once will not hesitate to do so again.

Organization of the Odd Fellows at the Mines. At a meeting for the organization of a lodge at Mountain City, the following brothers were present: Jas. R. White, of Truitt Lodge, Quakwa, Ill.; Canada Taylor, of New Harmony Lodge, New Harmony, Ind.; Solomon Degan, of Ottawa Lodge, Ottawa, Ill.; David Peters, of Covenant Lodge, Summerville, O.; Charles A. Brasler, of Nebraska Lodge, Nebraska City, N. T.; David Struthers, of Bridgeboro Lodge, Bridgeboro, N. J.; C. B. Farwell, of Ambly Lodge, Ambly, Ill.; John Keeney, of Covenant Lodge, Pekin, Ill.; A. C. Gray, of Androscoggin Lodge, Lewiston Falls, Me.; and D. W. Herron, of Leavenworth Lodge, Leavenworth, K. T.

Gold.

Gold continues to arrive in large quantities at Leavenworth from the gold region. Forty-one thousand dollars worth is reported to have arrived by Express, and in the hands of passengers, a few days ago. Whatever the effect may be upon individuals, there is no doubt but gold is being found in great abundance in the gold region of Western Kansas. But a few years will be required to develop the fact that the California mines are no more productive than are those of the Rocky Mountains.

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Lawrence University—Laying of the Corner Stone.

According to previous announcement, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Lawrence University took place on Tuesday last, at 3 P. M.

A large number of persons had congregated to witness the ceremony, many of whom were persons of cultivated intellect and warm friends of education.

The clergy were represented by Rev. Dr. RANKIN of New York, Rev. RICHARD CORDELL, Rev. WM. BISHOP and Rev. WM. O. THOMAS, of Lawrence.

Of the bar, we noticed Hon. RUSH ELDER, Judge of the Second Judicial District, Douglas county; Hon. JOSHUA MILLER, Probate Judge; Gov. WILSON SHANNON, Gov. FREDERICK P. STANTON, GEO. W. COLLAMORE, JAMES CHRISTIAN, JOHN M. COB, A. C. W. SAPPORD, SOLON O. THACHER, W. D. BLACKFORD, EDWARD CLARK, W. W. ANDREWS, L. S. SHAW, A. P. WALKER and W. H. PATRICK of Leavenworth, and W. McMAT of Wyandott.

Quite a number of physicians were present, among whom were Drs. C. E. MINER, L. C. TOLLES, S. C. HARRINGTON and A. C. FULLER.

The Press was represented by T. D. THACHER of the **Republican**, Dr. W. S. BUSH of the **Herald of Freedom**, and S. W. DAMES of the **Leavenworth Democrat**.

A very fair proportion of the assemblage was composed of ladies, who would have been present in larger numbers had the weather been less chilling.

At 3 P. M. the Masonic procession, composed of members of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and of Lawrence Lodge, arrived at the site of the University on Mount Oread. Mayor BLOOM, President of the Board of Trustees of the University, presided during the performance of the ceremony. After the singing of a Masonic Ode, the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. WM. BISHOP of Lawrence.

R. R. REES, Esq., of Leavenworth, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kansas, proceeded to an announcement of the articles deposited in the corner-stone, and a completion of the ceremony according to the Masonic form. He deposited in the box, with appropriate remarks, copies of the Bible, of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, of the Charter of the city of Lawrence, of the Charter of Lawrence University, of the various Constitutions of Kansas, and of issues of papers published in Lawrence in 1859.

The stone was then lowered to its place. After singing another ode, the Grand Master tested the work, pronounced it well done, and poured in succession upon its surface, corn as an emblem of plenty, wine as an emblem of nourishment, and oil as an emblem of joy.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies, brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Bishop, Hon. F. P. Stanton and S. O. Thacher, Esq.

Mr. Bishop remarked that when we looked at the history of our race, we found that co-existent with the progress of education and religion was the progress of civilization. Education had been the foundation of every moral revolution that had taken place, as Greek, Roman and modern history amply proved. Hence, it was proper that we in Kansas should not be behind others, but lay deep and broad the foundations of literature and education.

One peculiarity of Lawrence University is that females are to enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Institution. They have been ignored in past history, in all the privileges of society. They have not been taught in the domain of science and could not attain their proper position. This Institution is based on the principle that males and females are equally entitled to the culture of their intellectual and moral nature.

He referred to the educational achievements of the Puritans and Scotch Presbyterians, as a sufficient guaranty that an interest in the foundation of this college, would not relax its efforts till it was amply endowed, and became to Kansas what Yale and Harvard are to New England.

Hon. F. P. Stanton then addressed the audience in an impromptu address which, for purity and depth of thought, and elegance of diction, is rarely equalled. He remarked that no more interesting ceremony was ever performed, among any people, than that which had been witnessed to-day—the laying of the corner-stone of an Institution of Learning, for the purpose of contributing to the education of the generation that is to come after us. Education unlimited, the education of every individual, is the very cornerstone of free institutions, by which rational liberty can anywhere be maintained. As the foundation of a free government were about being laid in Kansas, it was proper, at the same time, to begin the erection of educational institutions, so necessary for the preservation of that liberty for which her people had struggled. It was essential, for this purpose, that knowledge should be diffused among all. Through a knowledge of the laws and principles of physical creation, man was elevated to a knowledge of the higher principles of his intellectual and moral nature. A correct system of education required not only the cultivation of the physical man, but the expansion and enlightenment of the intellect, and the wise control of the moral nature.

He then passed on to an analysis of the progressive steps by which man had been able to separate the apparent in the physical phenomena of the globe from the actual—instancing the revolution of the earth around the sun, the progress of astronomical research, and the achievements of modern invention, by which the very elements were put in subjection to the genius and will of man. Yet even this was but the beginning of progress—progress as marked and well defined in the intellectual and moral spheres of man's nature, as in physical phenomena. Though looking at the past, we imagine ourselves on the very top round of progress, we had scarcely commenced the ascent.

The erection of institutions of learning

formed an important means of hastening on that progress; hence, the laying of this corner-stone to-day, by the blessing of Providence and the aid of kind friends who would sustain the University, would bless future generations.

Mr. Stanton craved the forbearance of the audience in reference to his address, as, till the morning of that day, he had no knowledge that such a ceremony was to take place, or that he should be expected to participate. Our brief sketch of his remarks necessarily fails to do him justice.

S. O. Thacher, Esq., delivered a neat and brief address, appropriate to the occasion, after which the audience dispersed and the procession returned to Masonic Hall.

The building, the corner-stone of which was laid on Tuesday last, is a wing of the main college edifice. It is fifty feet square, and will be three stories high. The basement story is about completed, and the timbers laid for the second floor. The brick, sash, window frames, etc., are on the ground, and the building will be rapidly hurried to completion. The cut stone of the building is of freestone, similar to the Nova Scotia freestone. Probably no more beautiful site could be found for such an institution than that selected by the Trustees of Lawrence University.

Douglas County Agricultural Society.

BLOOMINGTON, K. T., Oct. 19, '59.

In transcribing the reports of the various Committees on awarding premiums, the gentleman reading off said reports overlooked the following award, viz: to W. S. Hughes, Esq., of Bloomington, was awarded the first premium on Hand Corn Planter, manufactured by D. W. Hughes, of Palmyra, Mo. This oversight was owing to the dimness of the lead pencil-writing in the report from the Committee.

The Committee on Class 3 failed to mention anything in relation to Brood Mares, and a verbal communication to the President and Secretary, (by a gentleman who supposed Mr. Yates' mare to belong to Mr. Barber), stated that the red ribbon was on Mr. Barber's mare. The Committee being out of reach, the report was published in good faith, giving the first premium on Brood Mares to Mr. Oliver Barber instead of Mr. Wm. Yates, to whom it belonged, and for whom a diploma is now ready.

The Committee on paintings awarded the first premium on Glass Paintings to Miss Lucinda J. Huddleston, of Bloomington, tied the red ribbon on her two pictures, but failed to report any award being made in this case. This omission has, being made in this case. This omission has, being made in this case.

Other facts similar to the above may come to light, and if they do, we sincerely hope that all persons concerned, particularly the friends of the society, will be inclined to excuse and pardon all errors, and omissions, when they take into consideration that many of us are beginners in this work; until now, entirely unacquainted and unskilled in the management of such an undertaking; that we have but just taken our first lessons, and that when our novitiate period is passed, we shall have more system and more accuracy.

Respectfully, P. H. BERKAU.

N. B.—All persons entitled to cash premiums, or diplomas, will please call on Lyman Allen, Treasurer of the Society, at Allen & Gilmore's hardware store, Lawrence, K. T.

Persons entitled to periodicals, (as premiums) will receive them for one year, commencing the first of January next.

P. H. BERKAU.